

Davco Easy Grout

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

Chemwatch: 62-2697

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 08/03/2017

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S: GHS, AUS, EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Davco Easy Grout
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Parex Group (ParexGroup)
Address	67 Elizabeth Street Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9616 3000
Fax	+61 2 9725 5551
Website	www.davco.com.au
Email	marketing@davco.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL, NON-DANGEROUS GOODS, According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	1	3
Body Contact	3	3
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	0	0

Poisons Schedule: Not Applicable

Classification ⁽¹⁾: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Continued...

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

- P405 Store locked up.
- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-17-3.	40-60	<u>glass beads</u>
471-34-1	30-50	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
Not Available	5-30	resins
330-54-1	<0.05	<u>diuron</u>
10605-21-7	<0.02	<u>carbendazim</u>
Not Available	<0.05	isothiazolinones
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.▶ Observe the patient carefully.▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treat symptomatically,
for diuron:
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
 - ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible

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- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- Fire incompatibility** ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

- Fire Fighting**
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
 - ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
 - ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
 - ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
 - ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include:

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Minor Spills**
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
 - ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
 - ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
 - ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Major Spills**
- ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
 - ▶ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).
 - ▶ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones.
 - ▶ Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Safe handling**
- ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
 - ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - ▶ Avoid contact with moisture.
- Other information**
- ▶ Store in original containers.
 - ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
 - ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
 - ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Suitable container**
- ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
 - ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
 - ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Storage incompatibility**
- ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
 - ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	glass beads	Man-Made Vitreous (Silicate) Fibres (MMVF): Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), Special Purpose Glass Fibres and High Biopersistence MMVF	0.5 f/cc / 2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glass beads	Fibrous glass; (Fiber glass; Glass frit; Synthetic vitreous fibers)	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
glass beads	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
resins	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	Not Available	Not Available
carbendazim	Not Available	Not Available
isothiazolinones	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:
 Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
 Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles.
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Hands/feet protection

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
 The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
 Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

- ▶ Butyl rubber gloves
- ▶ Nitrile rubber gloves

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C. apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
 The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
 Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter, the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

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PVA	C	up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	
VITON	C	up to 100 x ES	-	P2	
				A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	>1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100 approx	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	20 g/l (SCAQMD Method 304-91)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.

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Chronic
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. In a teratogenic study in rats concentrations of up to 40 mg/kg 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) were neither embryotoxic nor teratogenic. The material is not mutagenic. In a 2-year carcinogenicity study with rats, BIT did not produce excess tumours. The results derived from this test are questionable because no dose series was administered and because there were too few animals. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discoloration and breathlessness.

Davco Easy Grout	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
glass beads	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
diuron	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50 >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Not Available
carbendazim	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *

Legend: 1 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2 * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

GLASS BEADS	No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
DIURON	Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day Benomyf (a precursor of carbendazim) sensitises skin in humans. Benomyf and carbendazim represent a very low risk for acute poisoning in humans. Carbendazim has low acute toxicity and is excreted in the urine. Animal testing suggests that long-term exposure may cause damage to the liver, affect fertility, as well as increase birth defects and liver cancer.
CARBENDAZIM	[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council] Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult male) LD50: 7320 mg/kg * Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult female) LD50: 15000 mg/kg * Inhalation LC50 (4 h) for rats, rabbits, guinea pigs or cats no effect with suspension (10 g/l water). * NOEL (2 y) for dogs 300 mg/kg diet. corresponding to 6-7 mg/kg b.w. ADI 0.01 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III, EPA IV

Davco Easy Grout & CALCIUM CARBONATE
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Davco Easy Grout & DIURON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Davco Easy Grout & DIURON	Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults(18). The oral LD50 in rats is 3-4 g/kg and the dermal LD50 is > 2 g/kg(19). An early study indicated that animals fed protein-deficient diets were considerably more vulnerable to diuron toxicity; rats fed a diet of 3% protein were five times more sensitive to diuron.
Davco Easy Grout & CALCIUM CARBONATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Davco Easy Grout & CALCIUM CARBONATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ - Data available to make classification
☐ - Data Not Available to make classification

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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
glass beads	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.476mg/L	2
glass beads	EC50	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0217mg/L	2
glass beads	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.0032mg/L	2
calcium carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	>5600mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
calcium carbonate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
diuron	LC50	96	Fish	0.5mg/L	4
diuron	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	1
diuron	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00055mg/L	4
diuron	BCF	792	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.159mg/L	4
diuron	EC50	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00035mg/L	4
diuron	NOEC	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000005mg/L	4
carbendazim	LC50	96	Fish	0.007mg/L	4
carbendazim	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	4
carbendazim	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.945mg/L	3
carbendazim	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.0035mg/L	4
carbendazim	NOEC	480	Crustacea	<0.0031mg/L	4

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA. Ecolox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Legend:

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10-8 mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10-10 atm m3 mol-1.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas. Diuron has a low tendency to volatilize from water or moist soils. Volatilization is insignificant except when diuron is exposed on the soil surface for several days or weeks under hot, dry conditions.

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations. The most common isothiazolinone combinations are 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI).

Aquatic Fate: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI), undergo primary biological breakdown with half-lives of less than 24 hours in both oxygenated and low oxygen sediments with >55% breakdown occurring within 29 days.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diuron	HIGH	HIGH
carbendazim	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)
carbendazim	LOW (BCF = 3.5)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)
carbendazim	LOW (KOC = 175.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

Product / Packaging disposal

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- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

GLASS BEADS(65997-17-3.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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DIURON(330-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

CARBENDAZIM(10605-21-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (glass beads; diuron; carbendazim)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (glass beads)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend: Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC -- TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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